

## EVENING BULLETIN

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T. H., by the

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WALLACE R. FARRINGTON, Editor

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TUESDAY.....JULY 15, 1902.

Aguinaldo is to visit Boston. What joy is in store for the queer Bostonians!

Prince Cupid finds himself in a place where he cannot resist the call to arms.

Uncle Joe Cannon's most convincing argument seems to have been that Hawaii ought to take care of herself.

Assisted by Congressman Littlefield, Roosevelt is getting in shape for a war upon the Trusts. The President's experience with Littlefield in the Cuban reciprocity fight has evidently established the conviction that he is a good man to lead such a fierce fight as the contest with the Trusts is certain to arouse.

The Advertiser again adds to the gaiety of the town by springing a new hot air proposition as an excuse for its own faults. The morning organ now says the telegraph message to its Hilo correspondent was "held up," while the Bulletin message was transmitted promptly. It is merely another instance of the Advertiser tagging along on the rag end of the procession. The Bulletin dispatch was filed with the telegraph company before the line was opened with the request that it be forwarded to Hilo as soon as the line was ready for business. The Advertiser dispatch was sent to the operator on this island Friday night after 6 o'clock when the operators go off duty. The Waialae operator happened to be on duty at the time and as a special favor endeavored to put the message through. The only trouble with the Advertiser was that it was behind time as usual and after its time honored custom so well known to this community endeavorers to throw the responsibility for its own shortcomings on some one else. The Advertiser is not only lacking in enterprise but is dishonest from cellar to garret. It has known the facts in connection with its own and the Bulletin dispatches from the outset, and has spent its time lying to the public in order to furnish an excuse for failure to get the news. The charge that the Bulletin or anyone connected with it directly or indirectly had anything to do with the Advertiser's messages is as false as the Advertiser's claim to decency or virtue.

## MAUNA LOA ARRIVES

The steamer Mauna Loa arrived in port this morning at 5:10 o'clock from Kona, Kau and Maui ports. Purser Simerson reports as follows:

"H. A. Co., 2000 bags sugar left; will be cleaned out by steamer Nihau. H. A. Co. has no sugar on hand. K. S. Co. has 300 bags. Four thousand bags were shipped on the schooner Aloha, which arrived at Kailua Saturday, July 5, 13 days out from San Francisco with general freight for H. Hackfeld & Co., Kailua. She left Kailua on July 11 for Kanapali to discharge the rest of her cargo for Lahaina store.

"Rough seas and strong northeast wind on the Hamakua Coast. Little rain. Rough seas with northeast wind along the Kau coast throughout the trip. Little rain. The steamer Nihau was at Punaluu loading sugar. She expects to leave Punaluu today. The steamer Kauai was at Lahaina when we arrived. She had 11 cars and 2500 railroad ties on board for H. A. Co. Strong northeast wind and lumpy seas across the channels coming home."

Kona coffee to be good must be pure. C. J. Day sells it.

# HOW UNCLE JOE CANNON TURNED DOWN FIRE CLAIM APPROPRIATION

(Continued on Page 8.)

has no debt at all, and New Mexico and Arizona and the municipalities have much debt. If we are going into the giving business to our Territories, let us have a fair divide. But now I put another proposition. This gives a million. The loss is a million and a half. Now, if it is right to give it at all, it is right to give it all.

"Now, then, that covers the ground. Legally, we are not bound, equitably and morally we are not bound. We are not bound from any standpoint of public policy. It is the first time such a proposition has ever appeared in the House, and so far as I know the first time that it has ever been proposed to write it into the law.

"If proper, let it have a natural birth and full discussion as other legislative matters have, and from the standpoint of propriety in legislation—aye, more, from the standpoint of morals, as we get it on the hop, skip and jump, this last day of the session of Congress—let it go off, and if it has merit in equity or law, it can be considered in the ordinary way. Now, Mr. Speaker, I believe the House understands all on each side that can be said affecting the facts and the merits of this proposition, and I ask for a vote."

Washington, D. C., July 5.—Hawaii can thank Uncle Joe Cannon, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, for the failure of Congress to provide for the payment of the bubonic plague fire claims. Under the very skillful guidance of Mr. Pratt, the Senate Committee on Pacific Islands, after a careful examination of the whole subject, proposed an amendment to the general deficiency bill appropriating one million dollars for application upon the fire claims and authorizing the Territory to issue bonds for \$500,000 to pay the remaining claims. The Senate Committee on Appropriations incorporated the amendment in the general deficiency bill which was passed by the Senate. By this was passed Senators Foraker, chairman of the Pacific Islands Committee, and Senator Teller of the Appropriations Committee and one of the conferees upon the deficiency bill on the part of the Senate, were both absent when the critical moment in the history of the bill arrived. Senator Foraker was seriously ill at his home, and Senator Teller was called to Denver, Colorado, by the serious illness of his son-in-law. Had Mr. Teller been in the Senate Tuesday it is believed he would have insisted upon the Senate standing by its amendment despite the action of the House, and, in the closing hours of Congress would doubtless have been able to compel the House to accept the amendment.

**Hopes for Next Session.**  
While the proposition to have Congress provide for payment of the fire claims was defeated at the session just closed, it stands in good shape for favorable action at the next session. Mr. Pratt has rendered invaluable service in the short time he has been in Washington, and he has succeeded in creating a sentiment in Congress favorable to the Territory, and favorably to payment of the fire claims which will result in the success of the measure when again presented.

Mr. Pratt was badly handicapped by the lateness of his arrival in Washington to take up the matter of payment of the claims. Had he been sent here at the commencement of the session there is no doubt he would have succeeded in securing favorable legislation. What he has accomplished has been almost unaided, the only help given him coming from those but indirectly connected with Hawaiian affairs.

**Mondell Spoke for Us.**  
When the matter came before the House, Representative Mondell, of Wyoming, made a comprehensive presentation of it, which was as follows:

"Mr. Speaker, I want to say that this is an exceedingly important matter, affecting the welfare of the youngest and fairest daughter of our Republic—a group of islands that came to us at the beginning of the Spanish war of their own free will. They relinquished sovereignty and became a Territory of the United States. They have at present no representative on this floor, the delegate from that Territory being absent, and I understand, ill. In the utterance of the few words which I want to say in behalf of Hawaii in this matter I hope to have the attention of the House.

"On the 7th of July, 1898, by the passage of a joint resolution of Congress, in conformity with the action of the Hawaiian Government, Hawaii became a part of the territory of the United States. One of the provisions of that resolution was as follows:

"Until Congress shall provide for the government of such islands all the civil, judicial, and military powers exercised by the officers of the existing Government in said islands shall be vested in such person or persons and shall be exercised in such manner as the President or the United States shall direct; and the President shall have power to remove said officers and fill the vacancies so occasioned."

"After the passage of this resolution all of the civil, military, and judicial authority exercised in Hawaii was exercised under and by virtue of that resolution, by and through the President of the United States; and every officer of Hawaii was a Federal officer; and every act of every Federal officer of the Territory of Hawaii was an act

of the Executive of the United States. "On the 12th of December, 1899, following the resolution of annexation, the bubonic plague broke out with great violence in Honolulu, the capital of the islands. It was exceedingly important, not only for Hawaii but for the United States as well, that this epidemic be stamped out at once; that it be eradicated so that it should gain no foothold on Hawaiian soil and thus be a source of constant menace to the mainland.

"In view of that fact, the authorities of Hawaii proceeded to carry out the most drastic measures for the purpose of stamping out the plague. As rapidly as a case was discovered the premises were fumigated, if possible. But owing to the fact that the premises occupied by those who were stricken with the plague were largely of such a character as to make it impossible to fumigate them and purify them it became necessary to destroy them by fire.

"The regularly constituted authorities of the Territory, acting in accordance with a suggestion of the officer of the Marine Hospital Service there, proceeded, after due appraisal by several of the leading builders and business men of the city, to destroy the infected property. This continued for a very considerable length of time, the most careful appraisal being had of all the property so destroyed. The work continued for nearly four months. During this time it became necessary to destroy a vast amount of property, both buildings and merchandise and personal effects.

"It became necessary to place in quarantine camps over 8,000 people and to maintain them there. The result was that the Hawaiian Government expended over \$807,000 for the suppression of the plague. This practically exhausted every dollar of cash in the Territory's treasury. After the suppression of the plague, at the suggestion of the President, by act of the Hawaiian legislature, a commission was appointed for the purpose of adjudicating the fire losses. This commission was composed of well known, competent, and trustworthy citizens of the Territory.

"In the due course of time it concluded its labors and made awards amounting to \$1,473,173, the claims amounting to \$3,174,289.90. There were 6,748 claimants, mostly people in humble circumstances, the average claim amounting to less than \$217. Over 12,000 people are interested in the payment of these claims, and so the matter now stands. The board having adjudicated the claims according to law, as suggested by the President, Hawaii finds herself unable to pay them.

"At the time the resolution of annexation was passed Hawaii was receiving about \$1,300,000 annually from customs duties, postoffice receipts, internal revenue taxes, and a merchandise or occupation tax, since declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States. When the Territory first assumed responsibility for these losses, when the President first directed these methods for the eradication of the plague, Hawaii was receiving this large income. Soon thereafter, by the passage of the enabling act, Hawaii was deprived of these sources of revenue, and since that time there has been paid into the Treasury of the United States, not above all the cost of collection, nearly \$2,500,000, which but for the passage of the enabling act Hawaii would have had with which to meet these losses.

"She now finds herself confronted with the payment of one million and a half of fire claims, practically, without any source of revenue from which to make the payment. The Government has received from her, as I have said, in the period since these losses were sustained, practically two and a half millions of dollars above all cost of collection. The expenditures were made at a time when Hawaii was not a Territory of the United States, but was territory belonging to the United States, when her officers were acting under the direction of the President of the United States, when every act of those officers was the act of the President of the United States, the act of the Government of the United States.

"Now, in an effort to meet her current expenses since deprived of her customs revenue, internal revenue, and other revenue, Hawaii has increased her rate of taxation, has passed an income tax of 2 per cent on all incomes above \$1,000, has made every effort to meet her current expenses, and yet her current revenues fall to meet her present outlay, and there is at present, I understand, a deficit of nearly \$100,000 in the finances of the Territory."

**New York Sulzer Spoke.**

Mr. Mondell yielded part of his time to Representative Sulzer of New York, who said: "Mr. Speaker, just a few words. I simply want to say in relation to this appropriation that when the bubonic plague broke out in the Hawaiian Islands if it had not been promptly met and stamped out then and there, if it ever got into this country, it would not only have cost us a million dollars, but it would have cost the United States thousands and thousands of lives—men, women and children—and several millions of dollars in the destruction of property.

"This Government was equal to the emergency and met that plague at the border line. It was stamped out there and then by the burning of property, by destroying property, property that belonged to and was owned by people in the Hawaiian Islands, and it is incumbent, it seems to me, as a logical proposition that this Government, which ordered this destruction, should pay for this property. If we fail now,

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gentlemen, to meet this question in a broad way and a liberal spirit consistent with the dignity and the honor of the United States, then in the future, when property has to be destroyed to stop the march of plague or pestilence, there may be trouble. We owe this money and we should pay it. It is honest, and I trust the motion will prevail and the amendment be adopted."

Representative Powers, of Maine, spoke in behalf of the amendment, and Representative Hill, of Connecticut, said, in part:

"Mr. Speaker, we have paid out three millions for the purchase of arms and to secure peace in Cuba. We have paid \$750,000 to Porto Rico for relief from a calamitous hurricane; we have paid \$100,000, or, I believe, \$200,000 were given as a mere matter of charity to the sufferers of Martinique to relieve them from distress. Here in Hawaii, when our troops were going backward and forward, when in all human probability from the communication of these ships with the Orient and Hawaii the bubonic plague was introduced, the Americans of that island, with the energy and determination which always characterizes Americans, stepped in and asked no relief or assistance in securing us from having the plague brought to our shores.

"It seems to me the least we can do, gentlemen, is to divide this expense with the Territory of Hawaii. And when they come to us and say they will pay half of the \$2,000,000 of money expended to protect us as well as themselves, we ought to pay it, and pay it without grumbling and pay it cheerfully; for, as the gentleman from New York very truly says, if the plague had come to the United States it would have cost us far more, in addition to the many lives that would have been sacrificed; and therefore I hope and believe that the committee of conference will at least meet the Senate half way and agree that seven hundred and fifty thousand of this shall come from the revenues of the Territory and seven hundred and fifty thousand from the revenues of the United States, if nothing else."

When the vote was taken upon the motion of Representative Mondell that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment the motion was lost, and, with Senator Teller absent, the conferees on the part of the Senate were obliged to recede from the Senate amendment when the disputed amendments again went into conference.

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